

in moist shaded ground about one mile west of Baileytown, Porter Co., Indiana, July 29, 1951, *Swink 230*.

*RUELLIA STREPENS* L. The data for this collection is: 3 miles below Sugar Island, east bank Iroquois River, Kankakee Co., Illinois, June 22, 1913, *Judge Arthur De Selm 176*. This appears to be the first Chicago area record.

*VIBURNUM RECOGNITUM* Fern. At the time the large colony of *Liparis lilifolia* referred to above was found, two shrubs of a *Viburnum* growing along a creek in a wooded valley below the *Liparis* stand were observed. An examination of this material showed it to be *V. recognitum*, having glabrous peduncles and rays of the inflorescence. It has not been previously known from northern Illinois. If this species is found eventually not to be distinct from *V. dentatum* L., the record for the occurrence of *V. dentatum* would still constitute a new one for the Chicago area. The data for this collection is: along north side of stream in low woods south of Eton Drive and west of Kimberley Road, Biltmore Estates Subdivision, 5 miles north of Barrington, Lake Co., Illinois, August 13, 1950, *Steyermark 69961*.

*VERNONIA ALTISSIMA* Nutt., var. *TAENIOTRICHA* Blake. This has been found in northern Indiana. The data for the collection is: in open ground near Hansen Road about one mile north of U. S. highway 20, west of Springville, La Porte Co., Indiana, August 25, 1951, *Swink 430*.

*BIDENS CONNATA* Muhl., var. *ANOMALA* Farw. Apparently the first record of the variety for the Chicago area. The data upon which it is based is: in sandy soil along the Grand Calumet River west of Lake Street in Gary, Lake Co., Indiana, September 15, 1951, *Swink 703*.

All of the additions to the flora of Illinois listed above are also new to the Chicago area with the exception of *Lycopodium inundatum*, *Vicia dasycarpa*, and *Trifolium pratense* f. *leucochraceum*.—CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

### PERLUSTRATIONES PLANTARUM ARCTICARUM III:

'PARRY PLANTS' IN THE POSSESSION OF THE  
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

NICHOLAS POLUNIN

THESE specimens belonging to the Royal Geographical Society were made available to me some years ago through the kindness of the then Secretary, the late A. R. Hinks, C.B.E., F.R.S. They comprise a single small collection which, surprisingly enough, is said to be the only plant collection in the possession of the Society. Of its main features of general interest I have already given a brief account (*Geog. Journ.*, vol. 102, pp. 27–29, 1943);



here it will suffice to summarize the more pertinent of these and some other features by way of introduction to a more detailed statement of the significance of this collection and finally of its composition.

The collection consists of seventeen well preserved specimens, each mounted on a sheet of rather thin paper about 18.5 cm. long and 11.5 cm. wide, and all enclosed in a home-made folder of stiff green paper. On an eighteenth sheet is written the following note: "Arctic Flowers—Latitude 69°. 20'. 40'' N. Longitude 83. 10. 00 W. June & July 1823. Collected on Captn. Parry's expedition by Lieut. Richards." The eighteen sheets of paper appear to have come from one source, all being of similar weight and texture and several being watermarked with an elaborate symbol, 'fancy' letters, and the date "1822"; they include the one bearing the detailed note. Probably this note was written not immediately, but still not many years, after the events to which it refers; probably (but by no means certainly) it refers at least in some degree to all of the specimens in the collection.

The donation of the collection to the Society by Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse in 1910 is recorded in the R.G.S. Museum Catalogue, p. 28; the only other notes accompanying the specimens are attempted identifications pencilled, apparently much later, on many of the sheets. In the absence, thus, of contemporary or near-contemporary 'individual' notes as to locality, etc., it would be unsafe to found new records on any of these specimens (cf. Perl.<sup>1</sup> I and II), however likely it may seem that the one 'general' label refers to all of them. This label indicates collection during Parry's 'second' voyage (1821-23), professedly on the mainland of Melville Peninsula a few miles south of Quilliam Creek, which was much visited, by parties from both his ships, during the summer of 1823—see W. E. Parry, "Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . .", London, 1824, pp. 434 *et seq.*

This expedition was the first to explore most of the Melville Peninsula region, which has moreover been comparatively little visited since. The collector, "Lieut. Richards," appears to have been the Charles Richards mentioned by Parry (*op. cit.*) as one

<sup>1</sup> Refers to previous contributions in this series of "Perlustrationes Plantarum Arcticarum," published in *Journ. Bot.*, vol. 80, pp. 81-94, "1942," and RHODORA.



of the Midshipmen on board the *Hecla* during this and also his next voyage (see W. E. Parry, "Journal of a Third Voyage . . .", London, 1826); as in the case of Bushnan (Perl. I) I have been unable to find out the date of Richards's promotion to Lieutenant, if indeed he ever held that rank, but meanwhile the use of the title suggests that the label was not written until some years after the plants were collected.

Considering the above circumstances it is gratifying to find that, although it seems very unlikely that W. J. Hooker consulted the present collection when preparing his "Botanical Appendix"<sup>2</sup> to Parry's account of the voyage, all of the specimens represented in the collection are reported by Hooker from Melville Peninsula or the adjacent islands, while most of them are now known to be so widespread and plentiful in the region as to require little further comment here (cf. my Botany of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, Part I).<sup>3</sup>

In the introduction to his appendix,<sup>2</sup> Hooker explains that "The principal herbarium, from which . . . notes were made, was sent to me by Captain Parry," though "Mr. Edwards allowed me the free use of his ample collection," while another small set "deposited in the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow" was "also of some service." (Hooker made "from Captain Parry's Herbarium . . . an ample collection of specimens, which is deposited in the British Museum, and another which is placed in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh.") Apart from his specific mention of the above three original collections and of occasional single specimens contributed by others, Hooker (*op. cit.* p. 410) implies that further collections which he did not see were made during this expedition; these last appear to include the present set as, moreover, Hooker does not mention Quilliam Creek or its vicinity. However, even if the components of this R.G.S. collection could be accepted as having come from the point in northeastern Melville Peninsula indicated by the above-quoted label, they would have little of importance to add to our phytogeographical knowledge, as every one of the species represented is well known to occur on the island of Igloodik less than fifty miles to the east.

<sup>2</sup> Pp. 381-430 of the "Appendix to Captain Parry's Journal of a Second Voyage . . .", London, 1825.

<sup>3</sup> Canada: Department of Mines and Resources, *National Museum Bulletin* No. 92, pp. vi + 408, 1940.



The different plants in the R.G.S. collection number sixteen in all, one being represented by two specimens; treated and arranged as in previous contributions in this series (except that the pencilled attempts at identifications are often so wild as to seem best ignored), these plants are as follows, the synonyms given being merely those needed for direct reference to Hooker's appendix.<sup>4</sup>

*Alopecurus alpinus* Sm.

*Lychnis tapetala* L.

*Cerastium alpinum* L., s. l.

*Ranunculus sulphureus* Soland. in Phipps (Hooker's "*R. nivalis* . . .  $\beta$ ").

Hitherto known on Melville Peninsula and the adjacent islands only from Barrow River and Igloolik, in both of which localities gatherings were made during Perry's 'second' voyage (see Bot. Can. E. Arctic, I, p. 217).<sup>3</sup> Possibly not uncommon.

*Papaver radicum* Rottb. (*P. nudicaule* of some authors, not L.).

*Eutrema edwardsii* R. Br. Known so far from seven localities almost throughout the length of Melville Peninsula and its adjacent islands; probably plentiful (see Bot. Can. E. Arctic, I, p. 228, and W. J. Cody in Can. Field-Nat. 64: 92, 1950).

*Lesquerella arctica* (Wormskj.) S. Watson (*Vesicaria arctica* (Wormskj.) Richardson). Not yet confirmed from the mainland portions of Melville Peninsula, but known from the time of Parry's 'second' expedition from two of the adjacent islands, and recently found on a third (see Bot. Can. E. Arctic, I, p. 232). Probably confined to calcareous regions and accordingly local.

*Draba alpina* L., s.l. Two specimens belonging to this variable complex.

*Draba fladnizensis* Wulfen, s.l. (probably Hooker's "*D. hirta* . . . var. 4"). Known so far from eight localities in the general region; probably plentiful (see Bot. Can. E. Arctic, I, p. 238).

*Saxifraga cernua* L.

*Saxifraga caespitosa* f. *uniflora* (R. Br.) Engler & Irmscher

*Saxifraga tricuspidata* Rottb.

*Saxifraga hirculus* var. *propinqua* (R. Br.) Simmons. This specimen, unlike many that I have seen previously from Melville Peninsula, appears to be referable to this usually separable northern variety while still somewhat reminiscent of the typical form into which gradation is complete farther south.

*Saxifraga oppositifolia* L.

*Dryas integrifolia* M. Vahl

*Pedicularis capitata* Adams (*P. nelsonii* R. Br.). Known hitherto from six localities on Melville Peninsula or its adjacent islands, ranging from the northeast to the extreme south; probably fairly plentiful (see Bot. Can. E. Arctic, I, p. 338).—GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

<sup>4</sup> While this paper was in press, there appeared J. A. Calder's useful "Vascular flora of Melville Peninsula, Franklin District, N. W. T." (Canadian Field-Naturalist, 65: 180-184, 1951) which, with the forthcoming paper which he cites by W. J. Cody, may demand revision of the numbers of localities from which four of the species mentioned here are stated to be known, though this cannot be determined without more details than are given in Calder's florula.